

From the Lady's Book. Beauty and the Wave. BY MRS. WILSON.

Beauty sat tracing with sportive finger
Names, on the ocean's sand one day;
Watching how long each wave would linger,
Ere it had washed the print away.

First, Hope's she sketched—the wave just kissed it,
Then sank to ocean's breast again,
As half regretful to have missed it,
And with the maid left hope remain.

Next, Friendship's name, so fond yet fleeting,
The maiden on the sand enshrined,
The wave flowed on—but soon retreating,
No trace of Friendship left behind!

Love's then appeared, 'twas deeply graven
On that frail page, by Beauty's hand;
The wave returned; ah! silly maiden,
Love's vows were ever writ on sand.

When one by one, each name had perished,
Beauty grew wearied of her play;
Finding that all most prized and cherished,
Some passing wave will sweep away!



"JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

THE FREE TRADER.

Weaver & Hise, Editors.

Ottawa, Ill., Friday, August 14, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES, 1840.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT:

ADAM W. SNYDER, of St. Clair county,
ISAAC P. WALKER, of Vermilion county,
JOHN W. ELDRIDGE, of Cook county,
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, of Gallatin county,
JAMES H. RALSTON, of Adams county.

Gen. Harrison's Duplicity.

"Out of thine own mouth will I condemn thee."

When Martin Van Buren was first before the people of the United States as a candidate for the Presidency, he was charged by the Whigs with being non-committal on many subjects of importance to the nation. But his letter to Sherrod Williams in 1836, and his whole career since his election, have completely silenced this charge, and we hear no more of it. Nor can such a charge now be urged against Gen. Harrison. No one dare call him non-committal! The great fault of the General is, that he commits himself too much, on both sides! There is scarcely a subject of interest to the nation upon which Gen. Harrison has not already expressed two opposite opinions. He is and is not an abolitionist, for he supports a high Tariff, in favor of and opposed to National Bank, &c.—is, in short, all things to all men. Now for the proof.

In 1832, in a letter "to the public," which he published to repel the charge that he was friendly to slavery, he says:

"I have been accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment, I have been the ardent friend of human liberty. At the age of 17 I became the member of an abolition society, established at Richmond, Va., the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves, and to secure their freedom by every legal means. I was also a member of this society, and has been given me a certificate that I was one. The certificate which I then came under, I have faithfully preserved."

In his letter to the Hon. Geo. Evans, of Maine, he wishes to persuade the abolitionists that he is still friendly to their cause, repeats what he said in 1832, but with the injunction, *don't publish it*. At Cincinnati, too, he wished to persuade the abolitionists of his friendship, if the following extract from a speech lately made at an abolition convention in Massachusetts, by Mr. Leavitt, the editor of the Emancipator, may be relied on:

Mr. Leavitt said, "he knew the fact that Gen. Harrison, since his recent nomination, and before, had gained much of their favor and confidence in his personal intercourse with the abolitionists of Cincinnati. He had visited the anti-slavery rooms there, and had led many true-hearted abolitionists to believe that he was with them in the great work of emancipation."

But at the same time while Gen. Harrison is secretly endeavouring to persuade the abolitionists of the north of his friendship, he writes to Gov. Owen of the south, thus:

You ask me whether I am now, or ever have been, a member of an abolition society.

"I answer, decidedly, no!"

"This is said unqualifiedly, and in the concluding paragraph of this letter, even endeavours to cast odium upon the cause of the Ohio Statesman, for publishing an extract from his own writings declaring that he had belonged to an abolition society. And in a letter to a whig committee of Kentucky, he says in reference to his anti-slavery sentiments in his Chieftain and Vincennes speeches, that his opinions are still unchanged, and that "he could not be an honest man and allow the publication to go out with his sanction, if he had changed his opinion."

Do not these extracts from the General's own writings smack strongly of duplicity?

But leaving abolition, let us hear the General on another subject. In a letter written in 1822, while he was a candidate for congress, he says:

"Sir, In your last paper you recommend to the candidates at the ensuing election, to publish their political creeds, that the electors may have a fair opportunity of choosing the sentiments which best accord with their own. I have ever believed that every elector has a right to make this call upon those who offer their services to the people, and that the candidates are bound to answer it."

But in his speech at Fort Meigs, which was published in No. 7 of the Free Trader, his opinion is entirely changed, and he speaks thus:

"I will now, fellow citizens, give you my reasons for having refused to give pledges and opinions more freely than I have done since my nomination for the Presidency. Many of the statements published upon this subject are by no means

correct; but it is true that it is my opinion, that NO PLEDGE should be made by an individual when in nomination for any office in the gift of the people."

And at Cleveland, while on the same election-tour, he repeats it in these words:

"I deem it inconsistent with the genius of our free institutions, for candidates for office to give PLEDGES to the public before the election."

Now mark how tenaciously he sticks to the principle, the following extract from the same speech:

"If elevated by the voice of my countrymen to the Presidency of the United States, I HEREBY PLEDGE MYSELF to withdraw from office at the expiration of a single term!"

How easily the General "relapses into forgetfulness!"

Next hear the General with regard to his celebrated conscience-keeping committee. In his letter to the Hon. Joseph L. Williams, of May 18, 1840, he says:

"All the connection which I have ever had with the Corresponding Committee of Hamilton county, is, that I requested the COMMITTEE, through its chairman, Major Gwynne, to give the information sought for."

Now see what he says in his speech at Columbus, a short time afterwards:

"I have no committee, fellow citizens, confidential or other. . . . When the famous Oswego letter was received, it was read, and, as usual with such letters, I endorsed it and handed it to Major Gwynne. But it seems, when the answer was prepared, it was signed also by his colleagues of the county or city committee. Of all this I knew nothing—nor in their capacity of committee, HAD THEY ANY THING TO DO WITH MY LETTER!"

Will any dare hereafter to doubt the General's veracity?

The General has also expressed himself on the subject of State Rights, &c. In his Chieftain speech, of which he has lately "allowed a publication to go out with his sanction," he holds the following language:

"This division of power between the government of the Union and of the states, has created a belief that they must necessarily become antagonistic principles. Not that they are equally dangerous; for whilst the general government is considered the very *Parasite*, which is eventually to destroy the whole system, the State Right interest is represented in the amiable light of exerting herself to preserve the balance of power intended by the constitution. That some of the ablest and best men of the country are of this opinion, I most sincerely believe. But I am firmly believe that this dreadful spectre of consolidation has been sometimes used, and exposed to the indignation of the people, as a means of effecting purposes which are not always promotive of public good. . . . Consistent as is the Government of the Union, it appears to me there is not the least danger of its encroaching on the rights of the states."

Now read the following from his speech at Fort Meigs, already referred to:

"I have been called a *Federalist*. Well, what is a *Federalist*? I recollect what the word formerly signified, and there are many others present who recollect its proper signification also. They know the Federal party were accused of a *design to strengthen the hands of the General Government at the expense of the separate states*. That accusation could not and cannot apply to me. I was brought up after the strictest manner of Virginia Anti-Federalism. St. Paul himself was no greater devotee to the doctrines of the Pharisees, than I, by inclination and a father's precepts and example, to Anti-Federalism. I was taught to believe that, sooner or later, this fatal catastrophe to human liberty would take place—that the General Government would swallow up all the state governments, and that one department of the Government would swallow all other departments."

Who will say that the above extracts are not from different creeds? Now, it would appear, his great object is to prevent consolidation, THEN he considered consolidation a mere "spectre." Does not, then, according to the above definition he has given of the term *Federalist*, the General prove himself to have been one in 1833?

The resolutions which Gen. Harrison offered in the Ohio Legislature in 1819, instructing the Ohio senators and representatives in Congress in favor of a high Tariff, and his late promise to the Whigs of Staunton, that if elected to the Presidency "he would not interfere with the Compromise Act," show that he has a northern and a southern opinion on that subject.

But the United States Bank appears to be the hardest knot for the General. It is hard to get him out on this subject. He has, however, here too said something pro and con. For instance, in 1822 he said, "The charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional"—and the Whigs of Virginia in their late Address to the people thereupon say, that "his unqualified declaration that it was unconstitutional is before you," and they are assured that "there is no reason to believe that he is in favor of a bank in any form."

Yet in his letter to Sherrod Williams he appears to think differently; for he says:

"The question for me to consider is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another Bank. I answer I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor."

By the manner in which he has qualified his expressions, it is easily seen that he wished to leave a false impression with the reader. But the Whigs always urged, that "the public interest would materially suffer without one," and would not Gen. Harrison consider his election an "unequivocal manifestation of public opinion in its favor?"

But to settle all scruples that might arise among his friends the bankmen, and to make "assurance surer still" that if elected they have nothing to fear from him, he publicly declares from the piazza of the American House at Cleveland, that "should he be elected, he will give his assent to all laws which may be passed by both Houses of Congress, HOWEVER MUCH THESE LAWS MAY BE AGAINST HIS OWN OPINIONS AND JUDGMENT."

This is promising by whole-sale, and is more than was ever wanted or expected from him. "He will give his assent to all laws," no matter whether establishing a National Bank for the Northern Whigs, the pet bank system for Tallmadge and Rives' "Conservative" faction, or the Sub-Treasury system for the South—I will sign any thing at all, "no matter how much against my own opinions and judgment," only give me your votes! Thus he is willing, that he may piece all parties, entirely to surrender the Veto Power—the most efficient power the President has "to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

But here let us end for the present this incongruous jargon of inconsistencies. It is, indeed, a

wise "policy," that the General make no further declaration of principles for the public eye; for the more declarations he makes, the more does he expose himself to ridicule and contempt. We think it must be apparent to every one, by this time, that Gen. Harrison is either a great hypocrite, trying to be all things to all men, or that he has no great, fixed principles of any kind to regulate his conduct. But he what he may—a hypocrite or an imbecile old man—his duplicity renders him unworthy the confidence of any party, and his election to the highest office in the gift of the American people, would be a disgrace to the country.

Appointments by the President.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, MARION DICKESSON, to be United States Judge for the District of New Jersey, in the place of William Russell, deceased.

THOMAS JAMES, Receiver of Public Money for the district of lands, subject to sale at Danville, Illinois, vice Stenson H. Anderson, who declines the appointment.

RECEIVERS GENERAL.

STEPHEN ALLEN, at the city of New York, in the State of New York.

ISAAC HILL, at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, at the city of Charleston in the State of South Carolina.

GEORGE PENN, at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri.

Resumption of Specie Payment.

The banks of South Carolina immediately resumed specie payment upon the receipt of the news of the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill. Let the banks generally go and do likewise, and, like honest men, pay their debts, restore their credit, and commence housekeeping on a more economical plan.

Union County.

We are informed that out of about 700 votes polled in this county at the late election, the Whig candidate had 15! Where is there another county that can equal Union county, Illinois?

Journeymen Printers.

We understand that there is an attempt made by one of the employing printers at Chicago to reduce the journeymen's wages, which are, we are informed, already as low there as at any place in the Union, in proportion to expenses, &c. As such attempts can scarcely ever be conducive to the real interests of the employers generally, and must always injure those of the journeymen, we hope that, at least so long as there is no greater reason than now exists to lower any wages, the journeymen may not be compelled to submit to the unjust measures of one out of five or six employers, by any of their fellow craftsmen from abroad, or by the servility or disaffection of any of their associate craftsmen at Chicago.

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Bank of Virginia.—The Richmond Whig says: The stockholders of this institution closed their session on Thursday night.—We understand they passed a resolution requesting all the officers, except the president and directors, to resign and then for the directors to re-elect such as they may choose. This resolution was adopted by a majority of about 2300. A resolution requesting all the officers to resign, was offered, but was voted down by about 2800 to 400.

The New Orleans Gas Bank, says the Wheeling Gazette, having determined to give up the business of banking, a few days ago burned its notes to the amount of \$2,178,000. These had all been redeemed with specie. The bank has but \$29,000 in circulation, which will share the same fate whenever found.

Another Steamship.—The steamship President left Liverpool for New York on the first of August. She is said to be the largest and most magnificent steamship that has ever been built. She measures 2,366 tons, being 350 larger than the British Queen.

Banks in the State of New York.—All the banks of this state are by law required to redeem their notes from July onward, at half per cent. discount, either at New York or Albany.

Benjamin Smith, a book-keeper in the Pennsylvania Bank, has disappeared, after taking about \$100,000 out of the bank. He was a stock speculator.

Cotton Crop.—The Natchez Free Trader states that the prospects of the cotton crop, where the soil has suffered no inundation of the Mississippi, are grand beyond parallel. The growth has been uncommonly rapid, and if the weather continues dry, great quantities will be picked in the month of July.

The Eastern Crop.—The Boston Courier gives a most favorable account of the appearance of the crops in that vicinity. Rye, oats, barley, and corn give promise of a most bountiful harvest, and the fruit crop never was greater, nor the quality finer; vegetables are equally abundant and superior; and the contemplation of the season brings the writer to an ejaculation of praise "to the bounty of Him, whose paths drop fatness, and who maketh the fields to shout and the valleys to sing for joy."

James Clonisey, an Irish hatter, presented a hat to Col. Johnson, in New York, which the old soldier received with demonstrations of pleasure.

Oliver Jilson, a Revolutionary soldier, died at Providence, R.I. aged 86.

An Old Revolutionary Drum.—At the Democratic celebration of the fourth at Quincy, Mass. an old Revolutionary soldier, marched in company with the procession of musicians, beating the identical drum, which he beat in the "days that tried men's souls."

Onions transported.—It is said that 4 vessels have gone with onions to the West Indies, and 2 more are loading for the same place with a similar freight, all from Philadelphia.

Mail to Texas.—The Post Master General of Texas requests editors throughout the United

States, to state, that unless the postage on letters and papers for that country from the United States are paid to the boundary line, they never can find the way to their place of destination.

Steam on Common Roads.—It is stated in an English paper that a steam carriage went from Brighton to Deptford, 65 miles, in three hours and a half, over the stage road.

Health of Charleston.—The Mercury of the 17th instant, remarks that the citizens of Charleston have perhaps never had more just cause, at this season of the year, to be grateful for the blessing of general health, than at present.

Dog's Tongues.—It is said that the Western Indians use the tongues of little woolly dogs to wipe out their cooking vessels.

For the Free Trader.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Permit me through the medium of your paper, to call the attention of the public to the evils which are growing upon us by the unrestrained and almost unlimited circulation of ship-plasters or individual scrip.

It was with considerable difficulty that the people could be induced to take canal scrip when it was first put in circulation, and why? Because (and they reasoned justly) it would drive current money from circulation, and substitute that which could only be used within a limited sphere and at depreciated prices. But at present it would seem as though all fears of ultimate loss, or the banishment of money from circulation, had subsided, and ship-plasters of almost every description and to a fearful amount have been suffered to creep into circulation, unchecked and almost unnoticed; and the consequences which were foreboded are daily seen in every business transaction, and by every business man. Small change, and the usual currency of the country, are no longer seen; nor can they be drawn from the pocket of the holder, so long as these ship-plasters can be forced off in the ordinary business transactions of the day. Almost every man's pocket is now crammed with "Cool for 12 1/2 cents on demand, payable in current bank bills or scrip, whenever one dollar is presented," issued by a great number of men, with no ability to redeem them, the public are wholly unacquainted, and to an amount that necessarily creates distrust in the minds of all.

Now, shall this state of things continue, and the evils, which are already great, be suffered to grow upon us unchecked? or shall something be done to avert the consequences of exchanging our goods and the product of our labour for that, with the value of which we are altogether unacquainted, and which is thrown indiscriminately into circulation, by one as well as another?

With the business men of the town, in a great measure, must rest the consequences which will follow the depreciation or non-redemption of those ship-plasters, because, by their taking them, the farmers, who do business with them, are led to believe that they are safe in exchanging the products of their labor for them, and that they will serve as a medium of trade between them and the merchant and the mechanic, instead of the usual currency of the country.

For a time, their unrestrained circulation will lead to their adoption by all classes as a business medium, and their flow will only be measured by the demand for them, without a reference to the ability of makers to redeem them, until their superabundance, and the ease with which they are obtained, will create alarm—alarm will beget enquiry—a run will be made upon the makers, and consequences which all prudent men can foresee, will follow.

It is estimated that not less than \$1000 of these small ship-plasters are now in circulation, and additions are being made to the amount every few days, and should no effort be made to check their flow, and drive back the tide which is sweeping every vestige of current money from circulation, the merchant and mechanic will be compelled to close their doors, and debts which have been contracted for goods and materials to carry on their several branches of business, will remain unpaid; and credit and pocket will suffer alike.

Again I ask, what shall be done to put a stop to these evils, and restore to circulation whatever of good money there may be in the country? H.

Gen. McClure's Speech.

We have been favoured with a sketch of Gen. McClure's speech, delivered at a Democratic Convention, lately held at Geneva, in Kane county. It is a mere outline of the speech, taken hastily by a friend, who was a delegate.

Resolutions being introduced by a committee in relation to Gen. Harrison's *military achievements*, Gen. McClure was called upon to express his views. He responded to the call, stating that it was with some reluctance that he approached the subject, as he was personally Gen. Harrison's friend, but *politically* they were an immense distance apart, and that, as the General was now brought before the people as a candidate for the highest office in their gift, he considered him public property, and a proper subject for the people to investigate, whether or not he was duly qualified for the discharge of so important a trust.

The General said, that in relation to his military services, he knew something, partly from personal observation, and partly from other sources. He said, the present generation had recently made discoveries in relation to Gen. Harrison, as a great military chieftain, that truly astonished him. The Executive and Congress of 1813 must have been a stupid and ungrateful set of blockheads to deny him a vote of thanks, if he rendered such services. Gen. Armstrong, who was then Secretary at War, and who, it is presumed, was well acquainted with all Harrison's plans and movements, has recently published a book, entitled, "Notices of the War of 1812—13," full 20 pages of which are occupied with severe strictures on Harrison as commanding General, which he suffers to pass without notice or contradiction. The General said, it would give him great pleasure to give a more fa-

vorable account of Harrison's generalship, but for the life of him he could not discover that he ever had rendered any valuable services in that line, with the exception of the battle of the Thames. Here the General went into a full detail of that battle, and proved clearly that Col. Johnson was the real hero of the Thames; and that the battle of Tippecanoe, instead of being a victory, (as General Harrison's friends will have it,) was a most shameful defeat. There the General showed himself deficient in the military art; he suffered himself to be outwitted by the stratagem of the wily Prophet. The ground chosen for his encampment could be the only inducement for the Indians to attack him in the night, and for that reason they made the General believe they would treat with him the next day. If he gained a victory, why did he not pursue it? It is a maxim in war, that if an army gain the victory, no respite must be given to the enemy: the cavalry's reserve should be detached in pursuit of them. It is by vigorously pursuing a beaten and disorganized army, that we reap the advantages of victory. The mere difference between the killed and wounded in the field of battle, is of no moment. It is by capturing the vanquished, that a balance is struck in our favor. The slaughter of some 20 or 30 Indians cannot be put in competition with the capture of 500 or 1000. Harrison, it was said, lost 200 men in that battle. These brave men were sacrificed, because Harrison had the enemy completely in his power on the previous day. But he did not observe one infallible maxim in war—"Never to postpone till tomorrow"—as the non-observance of this has lost many battles. But the whole of the General's speech, was essentially a victory to the moral and political greatness of the country, we will with "open hearts and glowing hands" render them all the service our nation may command.

Having for our object the "GENERAL WELFARE," as before stated, we are impelled to promise a share of our columns. Belonging to the first, we shall at all times be pleased to advise and sustain their rights, and render such information as may tend to their prosperity and viewing the latter as essentially necessary to the moral and political greatness of the country, we will with "open hearts and glowing hands" render them all the service our nation may command.

We have taken our stand on the parapet of democracy from a full conviction of its purity, and as the only safe-guard offered to the protection of the free institutions of our country. But, while we are the votaries of democracy, and endeavor to perpetuate its permanency by advocating the principles of JEFFERSON and JACKSON, it is to be distinctly understood, that we are not to be distinctly understood, that we are not to be distinctly understood, that we are not to be distinctly understood.

On the arrival of the Erie here, the collector of this port directed Mr. Thomas G. Moore, the inspector of steam boilers, to visit her, and see whether she had a proper license under the steamboat law, and ascertain the true cause of the disaster. Mr. Moore, we understand, after due examination, reports that the Erie has the certificate of Mr. John Hibbard, inspector of steam boilers at Buffalo, dated May 1st, 1840, that the boat was in good condition, and that the accident occurred as stated in the card of the passengers, by the explosion of the steam chimney, which was not braced as it should have been.

The bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed on board the Erie, were appropriately interred in the city burying ground yesterday.—*Detroit Free Press.*

NOTICE.

THE heirs of Norton Gum, deceased, late of the county of La Salle, and State of Illinois, are hereby notified that I intend to present a petition to the Circuit Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Ottawa, in said county, on the second Monday in November next, at the opening of the court, to enable me to sell all the real estate of the said Norton Gum, deceased, to pay the debts of said estate, (the personal estate being insufficient,) when and where the said heirs can appear and show cause, if any there is, why the said petition should not be granted.

DAVID READER.

Administrator of the said Estate.
July 24, 1840. 10—5w.

2 BOXES OF LEMON SYRUP, just received per Steamer Fayette, and for sale by WALKER & SANGER.
June 6. 3—4f.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has on hand a few hundred dollars to LET, in small sums, with undoubted security, on short notice. Cash will be paid for individual notes, due on a short time, with twelve per cent interest, and with approved signers. It will be useless for any person to apply unless the most satisfactory security is offered. Warrants of Attorney to confess judgment against the drawers of notes when due, will in all cases be required. R. K. SWIFT.
Troy Grove, July 25, 1840. 11—4f.